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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES

Bellom, Maurice. *Les Techniciens de la Comptabilité.* Pp. 54. Paris: H. Dunod et E. Pinat, 1909.

This brochure emphasizes the importance of a technical training for accountancy, with especial reference to the creation of a corps of licensed public accountants. Practice alone cannot furnish the training necessary to enable a man to go over the accounts of a company and really test its financial standing. A program aimed to furnish such an education should be one which does not cut down the training in liberal branches. How to accomplish this solution is the problem which the author discusses in the light of the experience of all the chief commercial nations. The importance of a reliable accounting in connection with international investment of capital is emphasized. The lessons drawn from foreign experience are applicable to American as well as to French conditions.

Blow, Susan E. *Educational Issues in the Kindergarten.* Pp. xxiv, 386. Price, \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Boyd, R. R. *The World's Tariffs.* Pp. 218. Price, 1s. London: Pall Mall Press, 1908.

Bridgman, R. L. *The Passing of the Tariff.* Pp. 272. Price, \$1.20. Boston: Sherman, French & Co., 1909.

Clavery, E. *La Situation Financière du Japon.* Pp. 73. Paris: Berger-Levrault et Cie, 1908.

This monograph aims to set forth the debt of Japan, the resources at hand for defraying this debt and the means adopted to meet the obligations by taxation. The author is optimistic as to Japan's ability to develop her internal resources in spite of the oppressive taxation which is now in force. He finds the per capita debt low in comparison with European countries. The expenditures for non-productive ends, especially for the army and navy, are reviewed at length. The author believes that in spite of the industrial development which will open new avenues of taxation, Japan must resort for a time to the German expedient of borrowing to meet current expenses.

Cleveland, F. A. *Chapters on Municipal Administration and Accounting.* Pp. xvi, 361. Price, \$2.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909. Reserved for later notice.

Clifford, H. *Further India.* Pp. 378. New York: Frederick Stokes Company, 1909.

Cowen, Joseph, *The Speeches of.* Pp. 349. Price, \$1.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

Curwood, J. O. *The Great Lakes.* Pp. xvi, 227. Price, \$3.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1909.

Reserved for later notice.

Davis, M. M. *Psychological Interpretations of Society.* Pp. 260. Price, \$2.00. New York: Columbia University, 1909.

Some two years ago the author privately printed as his Ph.D. thesis about one-third of the present volume, *i. e.*, the second section whose title is "Social Function." This is an illuminating study of the theories of Gabriel Tarde. To this have been added section one, "The Social Mind," and the last section, "Applications." The volume is essentially a survey of the theories of various writers. Dr. Davis has covered a wide range of reading and presents his matter in interesting form. His aim is to give some indication of the processes by which separate individuals develop a common mind.

Earhart, Lida B. *Systematic Study in the Elementary Schools.* Pp. 97. Price, \$1.00. New York: Teachers' College, 1908.

Ewing, E. W. *Legal and Historical Status of the Dred Scott Decision.*

Pp. 228. Price, \$3.00. Washington: Cobden Publishing Company, 1909. Chief Justice Taney's decision in the Dred Scott case has been widely criticized and condemned. Historians generally have characterized its reasoning as forced and specious. Mr. Ewing undertakes to overthrow such arguments and to make a complete defense of the Chief Justice. He marshals evidence to prove that the decision of each question was valid and binding law, and that the repudiation of the principles laid down made the abolitionists the champions of the "most pronounced nullification . . . destructive of the public peace and . . . inexcusable." This portion of the book sounds like an echo from a closed controversy.

Of greater interest is his discussion of the relation of the constitution to acquired territory. This is still an unsettled question and makes the monograph valuable for all students of constitutional law. The jurisdiction of federal courts is also discussed in an informing manner.

Finley, J. H., and Sanderson, J. F. *The American Executive and Executive Methods.* Pp. 352. Price, \$1.25. New York: Century Company, 1908.

There is less unity in this book than could be desired, though the limitations of space explain many of the omissions which could easily have been avoided in a larger work. The first chapters give an historical sketch of the power of the colonial governor and the state executives under the confederation. Next comes a contrast between the few elective officials of the federal government and the state practice of dividing the choice of officials between the executive, the legislative and the people. The relation of the executive to the other departments, the veto, pardon and war powers are well treated, as is also the control over the militia. The treatment of the power of appointment and removal is disappointing. Legal decisions one after another leave the reader confused as to what is the actual condition. A similar criticism applies to the discussion of state boards and commissions. After

going through the chapter the reader knows what agencies there are, but not what they do. The best portions of the book are those showing the shifting relations between the executive and the legislature, the development of the cabinet in the federal government and the war and treaty powers of the President. As a whole, the book is to be commended as a handy reference volume for collateral reading in college classes. The treatment of the various branches of the subject is too brief to satisfy the advanced student, but the proportion assigned to each topic is well planned and the material is presented in most cases in a way that the average collegian can understand.

Gibson's Manual. A reference work embracing railroad, industrial and miscellaneous companies; initial number. Pp. 401. Price, \$5.00. New York: Gibson Publishing Company, 1909.

Gullick, Charlotte V. *Emergencies.* Pp. xiv, 174. Price, 40 cents. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1909.

Jensen, C. O. *Essentials of Milk Hygiene.* Translated by L. Pearson. Second Revised Edition. Pp. 291. Price, \$2.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1909.

Johnston, M. G. *Plain American Talk in the Philippines.* Pp. 197. Price, \$1.25. Manila: John R. Edgar & Co.

Kelly, E. *Unemployables.* Pp. vii, 60. Price, 6d. London: P. S. King & Son.

Kirkham, S. D. *The Philosophy of Self-Help.* Pp. v, 372. Price, \$1.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1909.

Pure, high thinking is the only real method of insuring civilization and progress. With this thought as a background, the author outlines a philosophy of self-help through the use of auto-suggestion. The author presents a brief for the existence of free will and argues persuasively in favor of the acceptance of mental control as a powerful factor in self-help.

The book represents an interesting attempt to harmonize the doctrines of Christian Science and the theories of modern psychology. The trend is distinctively toward a psychological interpretation. Nevertheless, faith in God is strongly emphasized. The philosophy of self-help presented by the author contains nothing which is in itself novel, but it represents a new attempt to apply the theories of mental control in every day life. The philosophy is idealistic and inspiring to a degree and the last third of the book, which presents the philosophy in detail, will bear re-reading.

Latifi, A. *Effects of War on Property.* Pp. 152. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

This is not a study of the entire field indicated by the title. Five studies present various phases of the law of war as applied to property. Especial emphasis is placed on topics hitherto little treated by writers on international law. The method of treatment is practical rather than jural. The chapters

indicate the field covered: Property of Enemies and Neutrals on Land; Effects of Conquest on Property; Property of Enemies and Neutrals at Sea; Exceptions to the Rule of Capture of Property at Sea; Inviolability of Private Property at Sea. The last two chapters constitute the chief contribution made, though there are many points in the other chapters on which interesting evidence is presented from the Spanish-American, South African and Russo-Japanese wars.

Lazard, Max. *Le Chomage et La Profession.* Pp. 379. Price, 7.50 fr. Paris: Felix Alcan, 1909.

As an exhaustive study and statement of the facts of unemployment in France, the work is a decided success. Its analytic, scientific style and minutely detailed text will limit the popularity of the book. No definite conclusions are reached. The author, in emphasizing the trade causes of unemployment, minimizes the personal causes to an extent unwarranted by his facts. The book, however, represents an excellent contribution to the statistical study of one of the most menacing of modern industrial diseases.

Lyman, W. D. *The Columbia River.* Pp. xx, 409. Price, \$3.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1909.

Reserved for later notice.

von Mahr, Georg. *Statistik und Gesellschaft.* Pp. 260. Tübingen: J. C. B. Mohr, 1909.

In America the value of the statistical method is fully realized in business enterprises. Its application to social problems is often decried and not without some reason. So few people are trained observers that the great bulk of our statistics is useless. Yet we are improving.

It is a pleasure to turn to this carefully prepared volume on moral statistics, which is only one part of a projected study to be followed by two others. The next volume will finish the discussion of moral statistics, with those of education, and the last volume will deal chiefly with economic and political subjects.

After a general discussion Dr. Mahr takes up such subjects as the presence of strangers in the household, the care of children, etc. He then passes to the group of problems represented by changes in the birth rate, illegitimate births, death rates, etc. The last section of the book deals with statistics of divorce.

The whole study is comparative, evidence being cited from many countries, accompanied by excellent bibliographies. The volume is explanatory, not merely a reprint of tables.

Mangold, G. B. *The Labor Argument in the American Protective Tariff Discussion.* Pp. 115. Price, 35 cents. Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1908.

Maurtua, Anibal. *Arbitraje Internacional entre El Peru y El Brazil.* Pp. lxiv, 538. Buenos Aires: J. Kraft.

In a volume of some six hundred pages the Honorable Anibal Maurtua pre-

sents the Peruvian case in the arbitration arranged between Peru and Brazil to determine the amount of damages suffered by Peruvian citizens in the Brazilian territory of "Alto Yurua" and "Alto Purus." The volume contains considerable historical matter relating to the jurisdiction over the territory in which the losses were suffered.

The author has marshalled this material with great skill, and has done a real service to students of South American history in reprinting a number of treaties not heretofore available. It is an interesting fact that a great quantity of valuable material on early colonial conditions is to be found in the briefs of counsel before arbitral tribunals.

Meredith, H. O. *Outlines of the Economic History of England.* Pp. viii, 366. Price, \$2.00. New York: Isaac Pitman & Sons, 1908.

This book is designed to be a text-book for degree students at English universities. It traces the economic history of England from the beginning to the present day. In common with many English text-books it is crowded with facts which are not always sufficiently explained or adequately arranged so as to leave clear-cut and definite impressions on the mind. Occasional summaries at the end of chapters would have been very helpful. Considering its scope and purpose the book contains too many critical discussions of difficult mooted points which are of interest to specialists only. American teachers should realize that the author takes for granted that his reader has a very thorough knowledge not only of the political and constitutional history of England, but also a fair acquaintance with general continental European history.

The treatment of the nineteenth century since 1830 is more full and more interesting than in other text-books of its kind. Appendix I is a study of wages and prices from 1250-1885, illustrated by two clear charts. Appendix II contains a short bibliography to furnish supplementary reading for university students.

Montgomery, H. B. *The Empire of the East.* Pp. 307. Price, \$2.50. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1909.

Too much is attempted in this book. A general review of all phases of Japanese life from that of naval expenditures to art cannot be adequately made in three hundred pages. Many of the chapters become summaries with too little content to carry the interest of the reader. The author avows his intention to leave aside all discussion of politics and affairs, but unfortunately yields to the temptation to take various excursions into these fields. It is to be regretted that the original plan was abandoned, for much of this discussion is trite and filled with mistaken interpretations.

The chapters on art, architecture, literature and the drama are engaging discussions of fields too often neglected. They are by far the better portion of the book. The chapter on ceramics and lacquer is especially well done. The third of the book devoted to these subjects will be appreciated by all interested in the finer sides of the Japanese civilization. There are excellently executed illustrations, some of them in color illustrating typical fea-

tures of Japanese art. The interpretations given here, the field with which the author is apparently most familiar, will make the book welcome to a large number of readers.

Myers, Wm. S. *The Self-Reconstruction of Maryland, 1864-1867.* Pp. 131.

Price, 50 cents. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1909.

This is an account of political conditions in Maryland from the adoption of the "radical" state constitution of 1864 to the adoption of the present "conservative" constitution in 1867. The change from radicalism to conservatism in politics, without the interference of the federal government the author calls "self-reconstruction," thus using the term "reconstruction" in a rather unusual sense—that is, as applied not so much to the working out of the radical policies of proscription and negro suffrage as to the conservative reaction. The discussion is confined to purely political matters; little or nothing is said of economic, social or racial conditions, though these were very important in Maryland. The political situation in Maryland differed little from that in other border states: first, the radicals endeavored to perpetuate their power by disfranchisement, test oaths, the misuse of election machinery, and later by negro suffrage; next came the organization of the conservative forces, the division in the Unionist party, and the overthrow of the radicals. Thus Maryland followed, or rather established, the general rule for the border states.

Peck, Mrs. E. M. H., *Travels in the Far East.* Pp. 349. Price, \$3.00. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co., 1909.

Mrs. Peck writes with a pleasing conversational style. Her travels in the east extending through Egypt, India, Burma, Ceylon, Java, Siam, China, Japan and Manchuria are described in a series of letters originally written to her daughter. A record of a passing journey such as this does not touch the economic and political problems that now confront the far East, but it does give the opportunity to present in a pleasing manner a series of interesting first impressions. There are one hundred and seventy-five excellent full-page illustrations which bring to the reader some of the most remarkable of the sights visited.

Posthumus, N. W. *De Gesechiedenis van de Leidsche Lakenindustrie.* Pp. x, 408. Price, 7.50fr. Copenhagen: M. Nijhoff, 1908.

Smith, E. B. *Essays and Addresses.* Pp. xxxv, 376. Price, \$2.50. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1909.

This is a series of writings in which the political conditions of municipal and national affairs are presented with an intimate appreciation of their virtues and defects, but with the added liberty of a personal note, and with an effectiveness which shows that large experience has been given preference over mere academic statement.

The twenty-two articles which compose the volume are grouped under five headings. The first of the groups, "Chicago and Illinois," sketches the history and work of Chicago's Municipal Voters' League, of which Mr. Smith was president, and gives a short account of the civil service situation

in Illinois. The upstanding, intelligent fight in which the author took a prominent and active part, makes the public-spirited reader eager for a similar experience. A splendid portrayal of the detailed dramatic scenes incident to the traction legislation and the passage of Senate bill No. 40, rounds out the group.

Continuing the theme, though the particular is abandoned for the general, the second group falls into line under the caption "Municipal Government." The crippling of representative government by commercialism, the influence of uncontrolled public service corporations, and the indistinct line of separation between state and municipality are all voiced in a tone of blended conviction and regret.

The story of the policy which was adopted in order to determine the status of the inhabitants of our insular dependencies has always possessed an interest not entirely unmingled with grave concern. Mr. Smith presents this crisis in our national affairs as viewed by an anti-Imperialist. It is discussed from a constitutional standpoint. Believing that our foreign policy has become too aggressive, the author cites incidents and comments on their significance to prove his contention. A firm adherence to the fundamentals of the American theory of government is advanced as a remedy for existing evils, both municipal and national.

A quartette of neatly worded essays of a more purely literary nature combine to form the last section, "Miscellaneous Essays." The well-phrased defence of the lack of a composite peculiarly Western literature, in reply to Professor Barret Wendell's characterization, "The Confused West," stands out prominently.

The book is full of information, suggestion and purpose. It is a valuable contribution, because while it solves no problems, it shows us where they really lie.

Thompson, C. B. *The Churches and the Wage Earners.* Pp. 229. Price, \$1.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1909.

This work devotes its attention "to a specific clear-cut problem—that of the gulf between the masses of the laboring people and the churches of to-day." The facts and causes of the alienation of the wage-earners from the churches show that the former as well as the latter are responsible for the present situation. The church is criticized by wage-earners and their sympathizers for not insisting upon spiritual and social equality; for overlooking some of the more immediate needs of the workingman, and for its ignorance of or indifference to social questions. The answer of the church to the above criticisms is discussed at length with emphasis on the teaching of Jesus, on the activities of churches in charity and upon the attitude of the church to social questions.

It is argued in a chapter on Christianity and Socialism, that these institutions are "diametrically opposite in method, aim and spirit," and that the Christian must oppose the extension of Socialism for the same reason that he resists the spread of pure materialism.

The author claims that the old methods and ideas of the church have

failed, and must be replaced by thoroughly socialized forms. This work is an excellent index of the present status of thought upon this vital subject.

Toynbee, Arnold. *Lectures on the Industrial Revolution of the Eighteenth Century in England.* Pp. xxv, 282. Price, \$1.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1908.

This is a cheaper edition of a work which was published originally in 1884 (Rivingtons, London), with the same title and which has appeared unchanged in at least two subsequent editions. In this newest edition the subject matter is slightly rearranged and a Memoir of the author by Benjamin Jowett is replaced by a Reminiscence by Lord Milner.

The book contains lectures, essays, popular addresses and notes and jottings. Only an unfinished essay on Ricardo and two or three minor papers are of the author's own writing. The rest has been prepared from his own rough notes and those of some of his students. In spite of its inadequate representation of the author's ideas and genius, the book has become very well known. It contains practically all that Toynbee has left in writing. His fame has come not from his teaching and writing, but because of the beautiful yet tragic life he lived. At the early age of thirty-one he died in 1883 from overstrain of work for the social uplift of the masses. Toynbee Hall in the Whitechapel district of East London was dedicated to him in recognition of his early University Extension and Settlement labors.

This book of his is not a great contribution in its field, but it deserves to live as one of the classics of political economy. Hence this cheap edition is very welcome.

Woodruff, C. E. *Expansion of Races.* Pp. xi, 495. Price, \$4.00. New York: Rebman Company, 1909.

Reserved for later notice.

REVIEWS

Cooley, Charles H. *Social Organization.* Pp. xvii, 426. Price, \$1.50. New York: Scribner's Sons, 1909.

I do not know when I have read a book marked by such even quality. The author's thought is on a high plain. His insight clear, his attitude very fair and unprejudiced. There is no striving for bizarre effects in language or style. It is not brilliant. It is a serious and thought provoking study which escapes being heavy or monotonous. The author is to be complimented.

I recall that in criticizing Professor Cooley's earlier volume, "Human Nature and the Social Organism," I objected to his seeming elimination of the physical. Such criticism Dr. Cooley now forestalls by saying that he supposes each person may discuss those aspects of society he feels he understands.

The study is divided into six parts. "The creation of a moral order on an ever-growing scale is the great historical task of mankind." Part I is devoted therefore to the "Primary Aspects of Organization." Modern philosophy is marked by the surrender of the absolute. The old contrast of